

II. Segmenta ventralia margine laterali membranacea, mobilia. Scrobiculi femorales prothoracis foris aperti. Mesosternum apice acutum. Oculi exserti.

Campylus, Fisch.

Elytra prothoraci superposita. *Epimera* mesothoracica coxas attingentia. *Oculi* exserti, granulati. *Frons* laminata. *Sulci antennarii* nulli. *Prosterni* processus in mucronem saltatorium sensim transiens. *Coxæ* posticæ lamina femorali angustissima. *Elytra* costa marginali integra, planiuscula, recta, post coxas posticas non inflecta. Segmentum quintum abdominis in femina post rotundatum, in mare truncatum, medio productum, segmentum sextum haud obtegens.

(1. *C. linearis*, L., fr. ; 2. *C. denticollis*, Fabr., r.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scheuchzeria palustris, Linn.

To the Editors of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,—With great pleasure I am enabled to record that the Rev. O. M. Fielden, incumbent of Welsh Frankton, Shropshire, has this summer (1866) detected this rare plant growing in Welsh Hampton Moss, Shropshire, and thus has added a second Shropshire locality, and a fifth British one. Only three specimens were found, one of which is now before me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

W. A. LEIGHTON.

Shrewsbury, Sept. 24, 1866.

On the Long-eared or Mule Deer of North America (Eucervus).

By Dr. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., &c.

The Long-eared or Mule Deer of the Western States of North America are very imperfectly known in Europe; and the examination of the horns, which I had not before seen, has shown me that they have been very erroneously placed with the genus *Cariacus*. Dr. Spencer Baird, in his excellent work on the Mammals of North America, has formed for them a distinct section of his genus *Cervus*.

The *Cariaci* or Savanna Deer have the upper part of the beam of the horns curved forward, with the upper branches arising from its hinder edge; they generally have a single subbasal snag some distance from the base; and the outside of the metatarsus has a short broad gland. The skull is elongate, narrow, and the suborbital pit is small. The Mule Deer, on the contrary, have a doubly forked suberect horn, like the genera *Blastocerus* and *Furcifer* of South and tropical America. They differ from both these genera in having a large elongated gland on the outside of the metatarsus, rather differently formed horns, and a broad short skull.

To this group I propose to give the generic name of **EUCERVUS**.

It is characterized by the horns being doubly forked, the forks being nearly equal. There is sometimes a small snag on the inner side of the lower part of the beam; but this is often wanting. The outside of the metatarsus has a large elongated gland. Hoofs triangular, narrow. The skull broad; suborbital pit large, triangular. The skulls of both sexes are described in my 'Catalogue of Ungulate Mammalia in the British Museum,' p. 283. There are two well-described species found in the Western States of North America, viz.:—

1. EUCERVUS MACROTIS.

Cervus macrotis, Say; Spencer Baird, Mamm. N. A. 657, f. 19, 20 (horns), t. 23. f. 1 (feet).

C. auritus, Warden.

Rump white. "Tail cylindrical, a little longer than the ears, very slender, naked beneath, except at the end, which is a black tuft."

2. EUCERVUS COLUMBIANUS.

Cervus Columbianus, Richardson, F. B.-A. t. 20; Spencer Baird, Mamm. N. A. 659, f. 22, 23 (horns), t. 23. f. 2 (feet).

?*C. Lewisii*, Peale.

Rump like back. "Tail cylindrical, hairy and white beneath, almost entirely black at the base."

Mr. Titian Peale describes the hoofs of his Mule Deer as different from those of the Black-tailed Deer; but Dr. Spencer Baird says that the hoofs of both the species he describes were alike and slender; so that perhaps Mr. Peale's animal may be a third species of the genus, characterized by the hoof, like the Elk and the Wapiti.

On the Development of the Myzostoma. By E. MECZNIKOFF.

The *Myzostoma*, parasites of the *Comatulæ*, notwithstanding repeated investigations, still occupy an uncertain position in the zoological scale. The most recent observers, such as M. Semper, seem inclined to approximate them to the Arthropoda.

The author has arrived at a different conclusion. It is among the Annelids that he seeks the nearest allies of the *Myzostoma*, founding this view upon the development of the parasite, which he has been able to investigate partially by the aid of artificial fecundation. The young larva, which is at first ciliated, soon presents rudiments of setigerous pedal rami. Such a larva certainly presents no resemblance to a *Nauplius*, nor does it possess the facies of an Acarian or Tardigrade, which has been supposed to be recognizable in the figures given by Semper.

The *Myzostoma* would therefore be parasitic Annelids. Their skin, moreover, presents a structure similar to that of Annelids, inasmuch as its cuticle is set with bundles of vibratile cilia, a character which is not presented by other classes of worms. The papilliferous trunk of the *Myzostoma* is hardly to be discriminated from that of the *Geryones* or *Phyllodoceæ*. Their ramified intestine is merely a